

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE DIVISION
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:15-cr-00013-MR-WCM**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,)

vs.

PATRICK JOHN STONE,)

Defendant.)

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the Defendant's Motion for Sentence Reduction under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) (Compassionate Release) [Doc. 25]; the Government's Response to Defendant's Motion for Compassionate Release [Doc. 27]; and the Government's Motion to Seal Exhibit Concerning Medical Records [Doc. 29].

I. BACKGROUND

In October 2015, the Defendant Patrick John Stone was convicted of one count of coercing a minor to produce pornography and was sentenced to a term of 180 months in prison. [Doc. 22]. The Defendant is currently

housed at FCI Fort Dix, and his projected release date is December 23, 2027.¹

The Defendant now moves the Court for a compassionate release, citing the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. [Doc. 25]. On January 15, 2021, the Court directed the Government to respond to the Defendant's motion. [Text-Only Order dated Jan. 15, 2021]. The Government filed its Response on February 16, 2021. [Doc. 27].

II. DISCUSSION

A. Motion for Compassionate Release

Section 3582(c)(1)(A), as amended by The First Step Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-391, 132 Stat. 5194, 5239 (Dec. 21, 2018), permits a defendant to seek a modification of his sentence for "extraordinary and compelling reasons," if the defendant has "fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a motion on the defendant's behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the defendant's facility, whichever is earlier." 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). Here, the Government concedes that the Defendant has

¹ See <https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc/> (last visited March 11, 2021).

sufficiently exhausted his administrative remedies with BOP by requesting compassionate release from the Warden. [Doc. 27 at 2-3]. Accordingly, the Court will proceed to address the merits of the Defendant's compassionate release request.

As is relevant here, the Court may reduce a defendant's sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) for "extraordinary and compelling reasons" if "such reduction is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission." 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i). The Court must also consider the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), to the extent that such factors are applicable. Id.

Section 1B1.13 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines sets forth the Sentencing Commission's policy statement applicable to compassionate release reductions. See U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13. As is relevant here, the application note to § 1B1.13 specifies the types of medical conditions that qualify as "extraordinary and compelling reasons." First, that standard is met if the defendant is "suffering from a terminal illness," such as "metastatic solid-tumor cancer, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), end-stage organ disease, [or] advanced dementia." U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(A)(i). Second, the standard is met if the defendant is:

(I) suffering from a serious physical or medical condition,

(II) suffering from a serious functional or cognitive impairment, or

(III) experiencing deteriorating physical or mental health because of the aging process,

that substantially diminishes the ability of the defendant to provide self-care within the environment of a correctional facility and from which he or she is not expected to recover.

U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(A)(ii). This policy statement, however, was adopted before the First Step Act, and the Sentencing Commission has not updated the policy statement to account for the fact that defendants are now permitted to file their own motions for compassionate release. In light of these circumstances, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that § 1B1.13 is no longer an “applicable” policy statement that constrains the discretion of the district courts in finding that “extraordinary and compelling reasons” exists to warrant a reduction in sentence. See United States v. McCoy, 981 F.3d 271, 282 (4th Cir. 2020) (“By its plain terms, . . . § 1B1.13 does not apply to defendant-filed motions under § 3582(c)(1)(A)”). Thus, this Court is “empowered . . . to consider *any* extraordinary and compelling reason for release that a defendant might raise.” Id. at 284 (quoting United

States v. Zullo, 976 F.3d 228, 230 (2d Cir. 2020)). Nevertheless, the Court recognized, that the policy statement “remains helpful guidance even when motions are filed by defendants.” Id. at 282 n.7.

Here, the Defendant asserts that BOP is ill-equipped to deal with the COVID-19 health crisis and thus also his own personal health care needs. While a review of the Defendant’s BOP medical records indicates that the Defendant does suffer from some conditions that have been identified as potential COVID-19 risk factors, such as obesity and asthma, these records also indicate that the Defendant’s conditions are being adequately monitored and treated with appropriate medications. [Doc. 26; Doc. 28].

The Court further notes that, contrary to the Defendant’s argument, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) has taken significant measures to protect the health of its inmates. See United States v. Johnson, No. 1:19-cr-00020-MR-WCM, 2020 WL 7646809, at *2-3 (W.D.N.C. Dec. 23, 2020) (Reidinger, C.J.). In addition to these measures, BOP has begun the process of vaccinating inmates, which will offer inmates further protection from the virus.² Taken together, these measures are designed to mitigate sharply the

² Indeed, as the Government points out, the Defendant already has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. [Doc. 27 at 5].

risks of COVID-19 transmission in BOP institutions while allowing BOP to continue to fulfill its mandate of incarcerating those persons sentenced or detained based on judicial orders. Given BOP's efforts, the fact that the Defendant faces a potential risk of contracting the virus while incarcerated, without more, is not sufficient to justify the relief he requests. United States v. Raia, 954 F.3d 594, 597 (3d Cir. 2020) (“[T]he mere existence of COVID-19 in society and the possibility that it may spread to a particular prison alone cannot independently justify compassionate release, especially considering BOP's statutory role, and its extensive and professional efforts to curtail the virus's spread.”).

Even if the Defendant could establish an extraordinary and compelling reason for his release, this Court still must consider the § 3553(a) factors, as “applicable,” as part of its analysis of determining whether a sentence reduction is warranted. See § 3582(c)(1)(A); United States v. Chambliss, 948 F.3d 691, 694 (5th Cir. 2020).

Here, the Defendant's crime was extremely serious. The Defendant used the internet to communicate with a 13 or 14-year-old-girl and he directed the child victim to fondle herself and also to write a name upon herself just above her vagina with a permanent marker. [Doc. 19: PSR at 3-

4]. The Defendant captured this conduct as images and video. [Id. at 4]. The Defendant also possessed images and videos of other child pornography. [Id.]. Based on its analysis of the relevant § 3553(a) sentencing factors, including the need for the sentence to reflect the true extent and seriousness of the Defendant's offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment, to afford adequate deterrence, and to protect the public from the Defendant's further crimes, the Court concluded that the mandatory minimum sentence of 180 months was appropriate. The Defendant offers no reason why any of these sentencing factors should be considered differently today.

In sum, the Court finds that there are no "extraordinary and compelling reasons" for the Defendant's release and that analysis of the relevant § 3553(a) factors continue to weigh in favor of his continued incarceration. Accordingly, the Defendant's Motion for Compassionate Release is denied.

B. Motion to Seal

The Government moves the Court for leave to file under permanent seal the BOP medical records [Doc. 28] filed in support of its Response to the Defendant's Motion for Sentence Reduction. [Doc. 29].

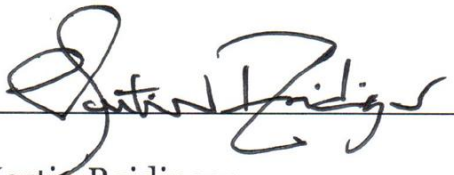
Before sealing a court document, the Court must “(1) provide public notice of the request to seal and allow interested parties a reasonable opportunity to object, (2) consider less drastic alternatives to sealing the documents, and (3) provide specific reasons and factual findings supporting its decision to seal the documents and for rejecting the alternatives.” Ashcraft v. Conoco, Inc., 218 F.3d 288, 302 (4th Cir. 2000). In the present case, the public has been provided with adequate notice and an opportunity to object to the Government’s motion. The Government filed its motion on February 16, 2021, and such motion has been accessible to the public through the Court’s electronic case filing system since that time. Further, the Government has demonstrated that the subject medical records contain sensitive information concerning the Defendant and that the public’s right of access to such information is substantially outweighed by the Defendant’s competing interest in protecting the details of such information. See United States v. Harris, 890 F.3d 480, 492 (4th Cir. 2018). Finally, having considered less drastic alternatives to sealing the documents, the Court concludes that sealing of these medical records is necessary to protect the Defendant’s privacy interests.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for Sentence Reduction under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) (Compassionate Release) [Doc. 25] is **DENIED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Government's Motion to Seal Exhibit Concerning Medical Records [Doc. 29] is **GRANTED**, and the medical records submitted in support of the Government's Response [Doc. 28] shall be filed under seal and shall remain under seal until further Order of the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: March 13, 2021



Martin Reidinger
Chief United States District Judge

